PEACE REIGNS IN HAWAII. ORDERLY PROGRESS OF AFFAIRS SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

A VISIT TO THE EX-QUEEN-THE NEW GOVERN MENT IN SESSION-A TALK WITH PRESI-DENT DOLE - BRITISH INTRIGUES-A

CANVASS OF PUBLIC OPINION ON THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE] Honolulu, March 1. But for a few sailor fights and street brawle. Honolulu has been quiet since the revolution. True, there was some excitement when the first news came from the Commissioners to the United States, but this quickly melted away. People now go about the streets in leisurely, tropical sion, and even the armed men who do duty at he public buildings lend no spirit to the listless Meanwhile the American flag continues o float over the capitol building, where it was heisted on the 1st of February. It represents of diplomatic moves on the part of Minister sevens. That deceptive functionary has out witted them all. He found on coming here that the English finger was thrust very deep into the Rawalian poi. On the accession of the Queen British influence at the palace became paramount, on the American Minister, through his social conections, was able to keep track of its course and to surmise its objects. When Liliuokalani made her corrupt bargain with the Legislature by which she secured a majority support, Mr Stevens began to prepare for an emergency. In due time it The Queen wanted to raise £1,000,000 in England, and the British Minister, Major Wodehouse, gave her to understand that if she would permit his Government to assume a protectorate of the islands and control the customs revenues until the interest and principal of the loan could be met, the money would be forthcoming. The Queen assented, and one of the Macfarlanes was about to be dispatched to London to make the As soon as the decision was reached its terms were known by Minister Stevens and communicated to him by Captain Wiltse, of the Boson, and to American residents of the Kingdom The events which followed have gone into his With the New-England instinct, an order by public meeting was held at which the Hawaiian Government was changed without the loss of a life or the destruction of a dollar's worth of

Some partisans of the ex-Queen met that night and muttered among themselves about a counterpevolution. Captain Wiltse heard of it and sent for the ringlender, J. S. Bush.

"I understand," said he, "that you have pro posed a rising in favor of the morarchy "Not at all: not at all!" protested the surprised malcontent. "I have done nothing of the

"However that may be," replied the Boston' captain, "I went to say that if the thing is

tried a good many people will get killed." Bush took the hint, and so did his native It is not likely, in any event, that they would have exerted themselves to rise but the warning of Captain Wiltee had a reassuring effect on the white population.

The Portuguese, German and French diplomatic representatives received the protectorate with en siasm. The latter kept open house to his friends during the day, and drank to the health of the Great Republic in Chateau Lafitte. The British Minister, Major Wodehouse, happened to be on the street when the Boston's men marched by, and was heard to say dejectedly: "The monarchy is dead." His hopeful son, however rushed about with threats of coming slaughter. and was indiscreet enough to ask Lieutenant Young, of the Boston, in a meaning way, if he had heard from the Garnet yet.

"The Garnets?" replied the Lieutenant, with mock surprise." I used to know a family of thet name in Virginia. Are they coming here?" The apologies of the American officer were protuse when he was told that the Garnet was a British ship of war; but the ultra-English colony rule, chosen to take part in the conduct of affairs

took the jest very much to heart. The manner in which the influential half- for twenty-five caste natives regarded the revolution was very politics about which would warrant the United well shown by Mr. Parker, the deposed Minister of Fereign Affairs. A tourist had the bad taste spite of his conceded ability it was thought by to say in his presence that the Hawaiians ought

"Stick to their colors?" snapped the ex-Premier. If you and two more like you will come into ever, in a movement, which Statehood will bring the back yard I'll show you whether a Hawaiian can stick to his colors or not. But we are not such fools as to fight the Boston's guns."

THE QUEEN AT HOME.

Since her dethronement the ex-Queen has sought privacy, and, while willing to meet representatives of the press in a social way, has declined to be interviewed. She dresses plainly, and when she rides out to take the air uses an ordinary vehicle and one horse. Her maids of honor have been discharged, and her one female attendant is a Miss Davis, an American, who was her housekeeper when, as Mrs. Dominis, she lived in the Washington Place mansion which she once more occupies. The principal departure from the usages of private life which her establishment aftor is is the guard of sixteen Kanakas, commanded by a native officer, whose principal duty it is to keep his men from going to sleep under the lantana bushes. When your correspondent called on Her ex-Majesty the sentinels were chumming in the back yard. On seeing a stranger on the lawn they hurried to their posts and struck military attitudes with their muskets af a carry. The pol-fed warrior whose duty it is to guard the front veranda, stopped me and wanted to know what brought me there. I told him. He jingled a tea bell and asked me to be seated. crusted with precious metal, trays upon the pol-Presently the housekeeper appeared an undersized woman, a Yankee by birth and instinct, with a sharp, suspicious way about her, which guarantees the safety of the Queen from book agents and pedlers in disguise. She took my card, glared at it for several seconds, gazed stonily at me, said nothing, and disappeared within. Fifteen minutes passed before anything further happened. Then a little man in blue coat and the homes of Liliuokaloni and of the Dowager duck trousers came out. He said he was Major Queen Kapiolani. Robertson, the Queen's ex-Chamberlain, and then asked my business.

"I have called to see the Queen and to say that The Tribune desires to offer her the use of its as tens of thousands of birds had to be killed to columns for such statements as Her Majesty may

desire to make. The ex-Chamberlain bowed and retired. I saw him trip down the long hallway of the rambling raiment, and when he stood up to have his piccountry mansion where Liliuokalani is at home and vanish into a distant room. He was absent from his shoulders and waist. Majesty begs to be excused from an interview.

The palace is a three-story and basement structure, which, although a pleasant habitation only statement she cares to make is yow be-

interviewed upon public matters." There was another eard to play. A few days later a party of tourists, including your correwere scated in the reception room of the ex-royal of the interior discipline of a royal abode; RULES AND REGULATIONS, IOLANI PALACE.

1. The butter shall be responsible for and take care of all silver, chira, glassware, etc., belonging to the palace and the palace. He shall also be responsible for the palace, the shall also be responsible for the palace. He shall also be responsible for the palace, the shall also be responsible for the palace. He shall also be responsible for the palace, the shall also be responsible for the palace, and see that the meals are wait on the table, and see that the meals are prompt in their attendance.

2. One servant, appointed by the Chamberlain, shall have certain boys to work under his direction and authority for the purpose of keeping the palace and verandas clean.

3. The cooks, stewards and al-purpurs only are allowed in the Richen. residence, a plain, old-fashioned apartment with comfortable modern furnishings and with some of Majesty gave her hand to each. The conversation which followed was brief, and it included pun nothing more important than talk about the climate, the mosquitoes and the surf-bathing. One

Polynesian face and figure, here was one with the thick lips, curling hair and flattened nose of the Ethiopian race, her physiognomy a speaking witness of the old time mesalliance which made a negro cobbler the father of a royal line. The interview did not last more than litteen minutes, and ended by the host rising and bowing in a general way, whereupon the ex-Chamberlain led

the party to the door THE GOVERNMENT IN SESSION.

Up to February 14 the sessions of the new administration were held with closed doors, but on that day the newspaper correspondents were invited to attend the deliberations in a body. The room in which the meetings are held is in the second story of the Government building, from the windows of which there are glimpses of the palace and of the old Bishop house where the Boston's garrison is quartered. The apartment is plainly furnished, and looks like the Common Council chamber of a small American city President Dole and his four Ministers occupy a long desk, facing the three or four semicircles of seats and writing tables where the members of the Advisory Council sit. The Junta assembles on the call of the Executive and the proceedings

niffed at any gate.

14. The servants' quarters shall be inspected not less than once a week by the commanding flicer of the guards, or an officer appointed by him to see that they are thoroughly well cleaned inside and out, and that no refuse matter lies around or near the quarters.

15. The inspecting officer shall especially see that he water-taps are in good order and shall make his eport after inspection to the Chamberlain.

reciting the following form, the members of the Government standing with bowed heads:

"May God in his infinite mercy and wis lom assist the deliberations of this Assembly. Direct us in a course which will be of benefit to all and of honor to the Hawaiian nation."

President Dole puts the motions and decides points of order, and business goes on with republican simplicity. The character of the mem bers is very high, and all seem to be impelled in their work by a sense of duty. One of the first acts of the Government was to rescind the Lottery bill. Since then the Board of Health has been reoranized, an appropriation of \$30,-000 has been made for current state expenses, the opium law has been repealed, and the legislative enactment providing for a loan of \$750,000 has been reaffirmed.

The Cabinet Ministers are quartered in business-like apartments on both floors of the Capitol, and the President has an airy and plainly furnished office adjoining the Department of Foreign Affairs. There is no formality or glitter about the place, unless it may be at the front door, where a guard of United States marines is stationed. The President and his advisers are accessible at all reasonable times, and people who have business with the departments are given better facilities for doing it than was customar; in the formal days of the monarchy.

One noticeable fact about the new Government is that its members are mainly of the conservative class, which opposed a revolutionary move ment as long as it could with safety to the coun try and with respect to morality and stable administration. Because of the enemies they had made the old line annexationists were not, as a One of these, Dr. John S. McGrew, had labored States in taking possession of the Kingdom. In the new rulers that his participation in the Govto have "stuck to their colors," and that they seemed to be tamely submissive. ernment would needlessly affront the friends of the ex-Queen, and he was left out. Appreciation of his services to the cause has been shown, howinto public view to make him the first American Governor of the is ands. He has maintained his citizenship of the United States during a quarter of a century's residence here in spite of the proffer, as the price of his allegiance, of some im-

portant royal offices. STRIPPING THE PALACE.

One of the first acts of the Provisional Government after securing order was to remove all private effects from Iolani Palace. This structure, which had been the home of the royal family and the scene of court festivities for twenty years, is a graceful building in the heart of the city, surrounded by six acres of tropical park. By the courtesy of the Provisional Government your correspondent was admitted on the 15th ult. Agents of the ex-Queen and of the new authorities were busy in the basement piling up the articles which the late sovereign and the heirs of Kalakaua were entitled to claim as personal property. Outside men were at work carting the things away. It had an odd effect to see a dray drawn by a sorry horse driven by a half-clad Kanaka loaded down with the treasures of royalty. On one truck was \$80,000 worth of regal furnishings, bronzes inlaid with gold, a mar ble replica of the Venus de Milo, calabashes inished surfaces of which many a poi dog had been carried smoking to the feast; and besides these were globes, swords, tableware and paintings worth a King's ransom. Most of the royal insignia, relies of the Kamehamehas, furniture and the paintings of celebrities were retained as State property, but the most of that which had made Iolani the abode of comfort and luxury went to

The royal crown was kept, as were the feather cloaks and insignia of the Kamehamehas. Theslatter garments are of a bright yellow hue, and furnish their material, their pecuniary value is much greater than their intrinsic utility and worth. Some one dressed a Kanaka drayman in feather ture taken \$35,000 worth of savage frippery hung

enough, is surpassed in cost and beauty by thoufore the American Government. She cannot be sands of American mansions. The basement is divided into kitchens, servants' quarters and store rooms, the floors of which are covered with mat-Conspicuous on the walls is the following spondent, secured a brief audience. The guests code of rules, which affords an interesting glimpse

RULES AND REGULATIONS, IOLANI PALACE.

unfortunate tourist ventured to speak of politics, and authority for the purpose of keeping the palace and verandas clean.

3. The cooks, stewards and al-purpous only are change of the subject.

The ex-sovereign, it must be confessed, was comewhat disappointing. Instead of a woman of the kitchen, pantry, crockery and glass room.

6. All loitering or sitting on the basement steps r parapet and in the basement hanway is for

bidden.

7. All spitting on the floors, rugs and basement steps and passage is forbidden.

8. All improper conduct, carelessness, breakage and disregard of rules shall be punished by "fine," according to the nature of the offence.

9. It shall be the duty of the officer of the day a also of the non-commissioned officers and men of the guard to see all rules strictly and promptly Members of the Royal Family, His Majesty's ors, and His Majesty's Staff shall have direct to His Majesty at any time. Other persons apply for such access through the Chambertonice. It shall be the duty of the sentries to such persons to the Chamberlain's office. 11. No person whatever shall be admitted into the Palace grounds in a state of intoxication. 12. Under no circumstances is a sentry to use rude or abusive language to any one applying at

or admission.

The gate for general admission shall be the Richards-st., but members of the Royal, His Mnjesty's staff, Cabinet Ministers, Privy llors and Government officials shall be admitted at any gate.

are opened with prayer, the President himself | 16. All servants shall be individually respons

All servances, these, liveries, etc., supplied them
the Chamberlain, and shall make good any loss
lamace beyond ordinary wear and tear.
 The officer of the day shall see that all lights
and out in the servants' quarters at 10 o'clock.

lain shall remove their hats

22. The first Thursday of each month will be
dress inspection day. Every Thursday will be devoted to general inspection.

23. The adjutant of the household shall have a
general supervision of all servants and everything
pertaining to the Palace proper, and all reports comcerning the servants shall be made to the Chamberlain or Vice-Chamberlain through him.

Joint Palace, Jan. 12, 1891.

What disposition will be made of the palacs not yet known. Honolulu is in need fine hotel and many people think that Iolani. with some additions, would answer the purpose A National museum is also proposed. pressed a willingness to pay \$100,000 for it the site with the condition that if the property to them may tie up the estate to await before her accession to the throne, is a purser upon the inter-island steamer Kinau, and is not at all averse to litigation, which, he believes, would secure him a fortune in city lots.

On shore the naval arm of the United States is everywhere shown. The Bishop house and grounds, now known as Camp Boston, is held by a strong force of suilors and marines under Lieutenant-Commander Swinburne. The garrison is supplied with Gatling guns, revolvers and magazine rifles. At the Government Building and the American Legation marines are on duty. Every evening quarter past 5 there is a dress parade on th triangular common in front of the Capitol and palace. This is the favorite time for the American colony to turn out and enjoy a stirring spectacle as the blue jackets present arms and the drums roll and the old flag is dipped.

On the 19th Admiral Skerrett reviewed the naval forces. As many of the marines and sailors as could be spared from the Boston and Mohican took part in this ceremony. There were two battalions, under Lieutenant-commander Swin burne, and a martial band from the flagship The men were in excellent form and marched with the precision of well-drilled soldiers. Admiral Skerrett, accompanied by his staff and be Captain Wiltse and President Dole, stood on the curbstone opposite the parade and received the review. All Honolulu was present in the streets and the American flag was generally displayed.

Just as the column was giving the marching salute to the Admiral one of the street cars driven by a half-caste Kanaka, broke into the ranks and disorganized them. Company front was quickly changed to column of fours, but the beauty of the march past was destroyed. It afterward appeared that some of the Lilinoka lani party had put the car driver up to the proceeding. The man was arrested by Marshall Ashley and sentenced to a term in jail.

BRITISH INTRIGUES The English residents of Honululu took the American occupation of the islands with bad grace. The exceptions, which proved the rule, were those of a few property-owners who selt that the change would be the means of making them rich. Even these were prepared to think that a British protectorate might do as much for them. The centre of English intrigue was naturally enough Her Britannie Majesty's Legation, and there the ex-Queen's partisans have been holding frequent consultations. That they were at first encouraged to think that England would interfere in favor of the monarchy admits of little doubt. All that was said and done at the le gation and among the Royalists was promptly reported to the American Minister and the Provisional Government. It came to their ears one afternoon that the captain of the Garnet intended to land a detail of men that night and raise his flag over Iolani Palace. That officer had called upon the Queen's brother-in-law, A. S. Cleghorn, recognizing his authority as Royal Governor of the island of Oahu, but he had not paid his respects to President Dole. In the light of this circumstance the flag-raising story was regarded as important. Minister Stevens advised Admiral Skerrett of the danger, and the crews of the Boston and Mohican, except those on garrison duty at the Bishop house, were kept on board in readiness to land and defend the protectorate in case armed men should disembark from the English cruiser. The palace was put in a state of defence. Two hundred men, armed with Springfield rifles, were quartered in it and six breechloading Austrian guns were mounted behind sandbag barricades. Howitzers were trained from the At the barracks near by, Colonel J. H. Soper, the cool and determined officer who com-Provisional forces made his headquarters, and had at hand a force of artillerymen

which was supplied with three Gatling guns and an abundance of small arms. Meanwhile the waterfront was patrolled by Marshal Ashley's police

Such precautions as these did not escape the eyes and ears of Minister Wodehouse's sples Early in the evening several young Englishmen put off to the British ship and carried the news aboard. After that there was no sign of any purpose to raise the Union Jack beyond street boasts that if the Warspite or Melpomone was only in port, a change would be made in the Hawatian situation at the drop of a hat.

The Provisional Cabinet has offered a reward of \$500 for an authentic copy of the Constitution which Queen Liliuokalani tried to promulgate So far the document has not come to light, although the draft of a substitute Constitution which the Queen rejected was brought out, in the appe that it would secure the money. The engrossed copy which Her Majesty held when she threatened to appeal from the Cabinet to the people was written in Hawaiian, and retained in Two other copies are extant, but diligent search and the offer of money has failed to secure so much as a glimpse of them. It is said that the substitute Constitution has been bought by the representatives of an American news paper, and will be palmed off as the one which and so much to do with rousing the public temper and making the overthrow of the royal institution possible.

Besides the official reward for the missing inrament, the Hawaiian Historical Society has offered a sum of money for it, and Chief Justice correspondent that the Constitution was the sersonal work of the Queen, who patched it up at of the fabric of old-time constitutions which he people had, in the course of their political development, modified or swept away. It restored all the ancient prerogatives of the rown, abolished the present Supreme Court, and established a new one, the members of which were to hold office for six years, or during the Queen's pleasure. White men, except such as ad married Hawaiian wives, were denied the franchise. The elective feature of the House of Nobles was destroyed, the Queen being empowered the new charter was to install Liliuokalani as the despotic sovereign of the islands and to reduce the white people and property-owning interests to a political level below that of the

President Dole, of the Provisional Governnent, has granted your correspondent severa interviews, in which he talked freely of the present and future of the islands. Speaking of the annexation programme, he said that such opposition to it as has been shown will quickly sub ide when union with the United States restore prosperous times to the Hawaiian people. "Easy lineaces are the most effectual remedy for discontent known to modern politics," said the President, "and that this condition is implied by annexation we confidently believe.

"There are sentimental features in such allegiance to the monarchy as survives, and these

There are sentimental features in such allegiance to the monarchy as survives, and these we understand and do not seek to offend. Many people respect the Queen and Kaiulani and the latter's father, Mr. Cleghorn, and these regret that anything could have happened to lessen their authority or interfere with their pesition or comfort. Circumstances made it necessary, as a measure of public well-being, to dissolve the monarchy, but we are making the lot of the royal family as pleasant as we can, and we hope to provide ample means for the support of the granular members."

undertook the role of a god among the brown Hawaiians, and nearly won over the native clergy to a new oburch of which he was to have constituted himself the divine guide and teacher. With him divinity was an instrument of license. As for Liliuokalani, she is such a mistress of dissimulation that it is not easy to convince many well-ineaning people that she is not the Christian woman she has always professed to be. The church has never gone in vain to her for pecuniary aid, yet she is known to have danced the hule herself and to have maintained the institution at Iolani Paiace Missionary work has thrived in the light of her countenance—and yet her amours have been and still are open, flagrant and notorious. At prayer meetings she has been a pious exhorter, and at the volcano she made a pagan sacrifice to propitiate the deity of the burning lake. When the good women of Honolulu called on her in a body to implore has not to sign the lottery bill, she shed tears and begged them to pray that God might give her strength to do her duty in the sight of heaven; and then she signed the bill.

The rank hypocrisy and half-concealed paganism of the house that Kalakaua founded and Liliuokalani brought to grief was endured year after year by a white population which sprang from the missionaries of the Congregational Church. It is right to say that no town in the most theocratic corner of New-England is more religious and moral than the white quarter of Honolulu. It is a city of churches, missions, Young Men's Christian Associations and relief societies. Its bars are closed on Sunday and there are laws against many forms of dissipation which pass unchallenged in the United States. Under these conditions it is easy to see how public sentiment might have readily prepared itself for the revolution which brought the monarchy to a timely end.

It may be the fashion, here and there, to say that the conditions which brought the monarchy to a timely test.

end.

It may be the fashion, here and there, to say that the Queen has been hadly treated; but the blunt truth about her is that she stood for indecency, paganism and commercial distress, and that she deserved the fate that came to her. PUBLIC OPINION.

Upon the matter of annexation public sentiment on the islands is sadly mixed. The better class of natives, men like Kalua, Kauhane and Iosepa, have favored it from the start; but the common run, though lacking in fealty to the Queen, The Hawaiians's rather side with the English. antipathy to the fallen monarch is strongly expressed. The feeling is due to the fact that Liliuokalani is the heiress of a usurpation and not one of the Lord's anointed. The throne belongs to the Kamehamehas, but it was taken from them by fraud and chicane, of which David from them by fraud and chicane, of which David Kalakaua was the first beneficiary. To give him the crown, Queen Emma, its rightful owner, was thrust aside, and the ancient royalty was forced into private life. Although its only survival is found in the Honolulu saloons, where the last of the Kamehamehas seeks solace in the flowing bowl, the native rabble is true to its memory. In spite of his heathen sacrifices and studied good feilowship, Kalakaua could never win the liking of his brown-skinned subjects. When he made a coronation journey through his little realm they received him with seewling inhospitality, but whenever Queen Emma travelled the same route flowers and music, adulation and feasting, sacrifices and the hula dance, welcomed her at every village and crossroads.

lices and the hula dance, welcomed her at every village and crossroads.

It would seem natural that a population so strongly opposed to the ex-sovereign would side with those who had wrought her downfall; but the Hawaiian does not like the Americans, possibly because the ruling missionary class has abridged lids liberty and tabooed his ancient customs. This feeling has been artfully cultivated by the English, who hoped to get some political benefit from it when the inevitable change in government came. It need not be thought, however, that the Kanaka, on account of his prejudices, will ever become a disturbing factor in a new citizenship here. He is too inert. Years ago Ross likewed hit off his characteristics when he said that he had never but once seen a Kanaka doing anything, and then he was falling off a house.

doing anything, and then he was falling off a solve the monarchy, but we are making the lot of the royal family as pleasant as we can, and we hope to provide ample means for the support of its principal members."

"If the annexation policy should fail, what would be the future government of the islands."

"We do not expect it to fail," was President Dole's response. "The United States cannot afford to let us go. Of course, if the unexpected should happen, our only alternative would be a republic. We should find this form of government most difficult to carry on, ewing to the mixture of races here and the preponderance of an uneducated vote. It would necessarily be a government by force. I have no doubt that resolute men could manage it, but we could hardly hope for public confidence and security under such conditions. We should be further embarrassed by the certainty that, in the event of war on the Pacific between any of the great powers, the islands would be seized by one of them and used



PROVISIONAL SOLDIERS ON DUTY.

preparing on the inner life of the dead monarchy it contains some sensational disclosures which may be briefly summarized:

The Hawaiian monarchy was nothing more than a vene-red barbarism, and the same is true of the native society which flourished under it. This fact is one of wide application. It describes the life of Kalakana, Liliuokalani and their courtiers as surely as it does that of the island monarchs who preceded them upon the feathered throne. Regarding the late sovereign, David Kalakana, there is a vast amount of unwritten history and there always will be. Under his social polish and kindly manners was the soal of a Polynesian savage. He was superstitions, sone social polish and kindly manners was the soal of a Polynesian savage. He was superstitions, sone sul, corrupt and he had a craving, which rarely went ungratified, for raw fish, gin and roast dog. One fact, that at such a feast he would appear in broadcloth and speak with the accent of a gentleman, put his innate barbarism into still bolder relief. Much of the secret data of Kalakana's life is unreportable and none of it can be related in detail. His taste for the abounnations of the hula dance was as eager as that of any tattoocide heige who held the island in the time of Cook. Correct in his demeanor when among relined people, well-dressed, well-groomed, a master of languages and a student of literature, with the semblance of good breeding on his lips and in his barge investigator, belonging to Morse & Co., of this city, was sunk off Long Branch last Tuesday. She was in two of the tag B. W. Morse. The crew were saved by the tag. The Investigator was formerly aship, and was built in Searsport, Me., in 1856.

as a base of naval operations. Then, again, we would be always exposed to revolutions and fill-bustering. With such drawbacks the Hawaiian people could not possibly progress."

"With annexation assured what form of government is desired for the islands."

"Statehood, undoubtedly. Still we know that some other status may have to be accepted for a time. As between Territorial Government and the District of Columbia system, we prefer the latter, with some alterations. We are too far latter, with some alterations of the conjunction of the latter of the possible of country in the latter in the sugar bounty, but they replied that the binaries and council appointed by Congress to be legislated for every Monday from Congress to be legislated for every Monday from Congress of the sugar induced the proposed of the possible of the provisional Government, the systems of the vested with much of the authority now extended by the Provisional Government, the systems of the proposed of the remain in force until a State could be organized."

"It is generally desired, is it not, to continue the measured administration in power?"

"Many intimations to flat effect have come to use."

"What about the \$75,0,000 loan bill?" asked the correspondent.

"That simply reaffirms the one passed by the last legislature. We think the loan can be readily floated. Much of it will be taken in Headulu and the remainder, we believe, will be placed in the United States.

Deed the foremost men in the Hawaiian Islands, an archaeologist, has permitted your correspondent to examine the manuscript of a work which he is preparing on the inner life of the dead monarchy, lee briefly sammarized:

The Hawaiian monarchy was nothing more than a venecoral bandarism, and these reading headule of the preparing of the exchingion of the exchingion of the exchingion of the exchingion of

M'LAUGHLIN ON THE STAND.

SAYS HE GOT NO MONEY ON CONTRACTS

HENRY BERAU LOSES HIS CASE AGAINST EX-ALDERMAN O'CONNELL.

There was much interest taken in the trial of &

suit before Judge Collen in the Supreme Court, Brook-lyn, yesterday, as ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, the

"boss" of Brooklyn Democratic politics, was a witness. The court-room was crowded with big and ways of the ring of politicians who make their head st. were expected. Among the witnesses called were McLaughlin and his leading lieutenants, John Delmar, James Shevlin, senator McCarty and others, but the last three named failed to appear. Mocontracts, but was uneasy in the witness ch ated by evidence. The suit was brought by Henry Berau, the former garbage contractor of the city, to recover \$25,000 from ex-Alderman Daniel O'Connell, his partner, which, he says, was taken from the profits of himself and O'Connell in the garbage business, and used for some purpose unknown to the plaintiff. O'Connell is a politician of prominence and pull," and when Berau secured the garbage contract he secured O'Connell as a partner. In ope the case counsel said that the charge was that the de of money on pretence of paying them to certain

politicians, who had never received the money. The first witness was the plaintiff, testified that he had first met O'Connell Kerrigan's auction room in Willoughby-st., and had signed a partnership contract with him. Six months later O'Connell had later O'Connell had proposed that they pay 4 per cent to "certain parties in Willoughby-st." He had and the money had been put in an envelope and marked "H. B." It had then been handed to J. A. Wernberg, who was to give it to a man who preduced a card marked "H. B." When the contract had been renewed \$30,000 additional had been got from the city for extra work and Berau had paid A year ago the witness had lost the contract, he said, and it had gone to Bartley French. He had learned after that time that O'Connell had taken the money for his own use. When he had lost the contract he and O'Connell had made a settlement. On cross-examination the witness said that he believed that the money he had paid to O'Connell

had been for protection in the matter of the "Have you any suspicion as to what O'Connell was

"I thought that the people in Willoughby-st., from Mr. McLaughlin down, were entitled to a certain per cent in every contract." He further said that if Mr. McLaughlin had got the money he would have been perfectly satisfied, but he had inquired and had come to believe that it had not been paid to any one. He had written to O'Connell demanding an accounting in regard to the \$25,000 in August last. He had

believed that Hugh McLanghlin, John Delmar, T. A. Kerrigan, Senator John McCarty and James Shevill had great influence in procuring contracts. He bad suspected that they had got the money, and then he had suspected that they didn't get it. The pinintiff's son testified to handing \$458 a month to O'Connell several times by direction of his father, and O'Connell had told him on several occasions to say to his father, "Those people want their money." There was an expectant air in the courtroom when

he had had his office for the last five years, and he desk in Kerrigan's auction rooms in Willoughby-st., but men, and could usually be found there. He admitted knowing Berau and O'Connell.

"Did Berau or O'Connell pay you any money from "No, sir, not for that or anything else," responded the witness, after he had protested to Judge Cullen that he knew nothing of the case and did not see why

his name should be dragged into it. "Did he pay over to you part of \$3,000, which Berau says he gave him!"

"No, not that or anything else." "Did he pay you part of these sums, \$3,000, \$2,600,

"I have never received a dollar, good, bad or in-

There was no cross-examination of the witness

Daniel O'Connell testified that Berau had visited him in 1888. Berau had asked him to join in a part an estimate, and after the contract had been awarded to ership. He denied meeting Berau in Kerrigan's or in Wernberg's office and said it was false that he had put \$1,500 in an envelope. He had never received any money from Berau as he had alleged. There any money from Berau as he had alleged. There was no need of paying anything for contracts. When they had first settled things he found that Berau had mixed the street cleaning contract accounts with those of the garbage contract and owed him 8,000. Each mouth afterward each had drawn his share of the profits until their final settlement last year. On cross-examination Mr. O'Connell said that he had never put money in an envelope or sent it to William to the had never put money in an envelope or sent it to William to the had never told Berau that persons in Willoug by-st, wanted money. He had never gareed to pay money to any one for the contract, lie had known McLaughlin, Shevlin and Delmar for twenty or twenty-five years. Before he had seen Berau he had not consulted with any one about the garbage contract. His profits from the business for four years had been 861,100.

After further evidence Judge Cullen gave judgment for the defendant. He said that there was no proof of the payment of the money by the plaintiff and even if he had naid it he was not entitled to recover it, as he knew he was paying it for an illegal purpose at the time, whatever the final disposition of it. A moulon for a new trial was denied.

TO RECEIVE SECRETARY HERBERT.

Hilary A. Herbert, the new Secretary of the Navy, will make his first official visit to the Navy Yard to-day. Commodore Erben's office was a busy one in the afternoon, the officers receiving their orders, and other preparations being made to give Secretary Herbert the honors due to his rank. It is expected that Secretary Herbert will be accompanied by Secretary Tracy and by Congressman William J. coombs. The visitors will reach the York-st, en-trance to the yard about 0.30 a. m., at which hour the officers, in full dress uniform, will be assembled at the Lycenm building ready to receive the new When the carriage of Mr. Herbert comes within sight of the entrance to the yard the assembly the head of Main-st., and as the visitors pass the gate the signal will be given to the officer in charge of the battery on Cob Dock, and the regulation salut of seventeen gans will be fired.

After the reception at the Lyceum Secretary Herbert will be escorted through the Navy Yard, and will inspect the work in progress, and the several vessels of the Navy Review Fleet lying there. At 1 p. m. incheon will be served at the home of Commodore Erben, on the hill back of the Lyceum. After luncheon the Secretary will go to the home of Congressman Coombs, where he will be a guest until the dinner to ex-secretary Tracy by the Hamilton Club to-morrow night, which Mr. Herbert will attend.

MR. SAGE'S GIFT TO RENSSELAER INSTITUTE. Troy, N. Y., March 14.-It has long been thought in this city that Russell Sage, of New-York, intended to remember his former home by gifts to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and the Troy Female Semimary. Mr. Sage has already approved plans for a dormitory which will cost \$100,000, for the female seminary, work on which will be begun in the spring. It is now announced that he intends to benefit the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute by giving a fund for the uses of that institution, as the present buildings are ample for the purposes of the school The amount of the fund is only conjectural, as Mr. sage has not announced how much it will is suggested by friends of the institution that the seminary building be named in honor of Mrs. Sage, who is the president of the alumnae association, and that the institute fund be called the "Russell Sage Fund."

TO DEDICATE THE ERICSSON MONUMENT.

Ashley W. Cole, secretary of the commission for building a monument to John Ericsson, the invento of the Monitor, wrote to Mayor Gliroy yesterday suggesting April 27, the date of the Naval Parade, as a fitting day for dedicating the monument. It is to be erected at the Battery on the site designated by the Park Board. The Mayor agreed to the suggestion. He will call Mr. Cole's attention to fact that a bill dealing with the appropriation introduced at Albany last night.